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Miscellaneous.

Nettie Gray.

BY BELLE FLORENCE.

Everybody said that Nettie Gray was a beauty, not one of your polished city belles, but a gay, romping, saucy piece of nature's own handiwork, yet gentle and affectionate withal, and possessing a depth of feeling and sentiment which few had power to fathom.

Now "sweet Nettie Gray," as she was called, had long been beloved by one Charlie Grafton—the handsome young merchant, who kept the only store the little village of N—— could boast, where he had for some four or five years delt out tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, calicoes, silks, pins, needles, hardware, and every variety of merchandize, to the villagers and surrounding farmers, till he had realized quite a little fortune, a part of which he invested in the purchase of widow Morton's beautiful little cottage and grounds, which, at the death in str[illegible] of her husband, she had been obliged to see the[illegible]pose of, and took a cheaper place, where what a [illegible]could live less expensively, and from Southern [illegible]rplus of the price received for the It is evio[illegible]e, she realized a snug little income. sisted in, th[illegible]e had also taken the widow's son into entire South[illegible]e, as his increasing business made embarrass[illegible]ecessary to procure assistance. The South[illegible]ary paid little Johny was a material will [illegible]help to his mother, for which she was very wi[illegible]grateful to the young merchant, and never failed to speak a word in his praise whenever an opportunity presented.

This, with the numberless acts of generosity which Charley was never tired of performing, made him the hero of the little village, and caused him to be beloved and respected for many miles around. To say that Nettie Gray was indifferent to his many visits, or of the ardent love he entertained for herself, would be doing injustice to her warm, appreciative heart. But the spirit of mischief seemed to possess her, and, though she was uniformly kind and gentle in her disposition towards her lover, and would converse freely and unreservedly upon any other topic, yet, when he approached the subject that lay nearest his heart, she was off like a frightened bird.—Not that she was afraid of him, or that the subject was distasteful to her, (for her own heart was equally interested,) but she delighted to tease him, and heartily enjoyed his discomfiture on such occasions. She knew he loved her with all the strength of his soul, and she had no fear of alienating his affection from herself—an event which would have given her the deepest pain.

Charlie had began to think seriously of marriage, and why not? There stood the cottage, embowered in trees, many of which were bending under their heavy load of fruit, unoccupied. It needed only the presence of his bright-eyed Nettie to make it a paradise. His income was more than sufficient to satisfy their most extravagant wants, and why should he not marry?—Many times had he visted Nettie for the express purpose of making known his wishes, but he had often been prevented from saying what he wished to say by the little mischief's running away at the first word he uttered upon the subject. To think of supplying her place from the many fair damsels in it—who would gladly have accepted his hand, was out of the question.—It was Nettie he loved, and Nettie only, and he felt sure she returned his affections, but how could he ever get married, if he was not even permitted to propose. I must resort to some stratagem, he thought, and he partially formed many plans to bring the little beauty to terms, and as often abandoned them.

His mind was busy with such thoughts as one bright September morning he walked slowly toward farmer Gray's mansion.—He was leisurely ascending the hill at the top of which, upon a level table land stood the great old house, when he was startled by a female voice calling out.

"Bring the ladder, Dick! I want to get down." And looking up he beheld Nettie seated in the wide spreading branches of a large apple tree that stood in the field near the road, while Dick, pearched upon the topmost round of the ladder, that leaned up against the pear tree, was quietly filling a basket with the rich fruit.

"Wait a minute, sis," replied Dick, without looking up, "I've got my basket almost full. I'll come in a minute."

"Come now Dick! quick! quick!" again shouted Nellie.

Dick evidently began to think there was something wrong, for he turned round and his eye instantly caught sight of our hero coming up the road, but a few rods from where they were. He instantly descended from the tree, but instead of carrying the ladder to assist his sister to descend, he gave a loud shout, threw his cap into the air, cleared the wall with one bound, and ran rapidly down the hill, sbouting at the top of his voice: "Oh! Mr. Grafton, I've treed a coon! I've treed a coon!" Then placing his hands on the ground before him he turned some five or six summersaults, uttered as many boisterous shouts, and picking up his cap, ran with all his might to the house. The little rogue evidently loved mischief as well as did his pretty sister.

Charlie's first thought was to go to the assistance of Nettie, and he leaped the wall and approached the tree. Taking the ladder from the pair tree, he was about placing it for her to descend, when a sudden thought suggested itself. "She cannot run away from me now;" and not stopping to consider the ungallant act, he grasped a lower branch, and, with some gay remarks, he swung himself up lightly, and took a seat by her side.

Nettie was an amiable girl, and could take a joke as good naturedly as she could give one, only laughed heartily at the trick her little brother had played upon her; complimented Charlie upon his agility, and inviting him to help himself to the tempting fruit that hung in such profusion about them. After chatting upon a variety of themes, he determined to approach the subject, if possible, to get an intelligible answer. For some time he sat in silence;—then rallying up all his courage, said:

"Nettie, I have something to tell you."

"Ah! have you?" she replied. "Well, Charlie please help me down, and you can say it as we walk to the house."

Charlie saw the mischief in her eyes, and resolved to go on without heeding her request, yet he changed somewhat his mode of attack.

"Nettie, I am going to be married."

"Married! Charlie, married!"

Without heeding the prayerful glance that was raised to his face, he went on.

"Yes, Nettie; my business is now very prosperous; I have a pretty home, which needs only the additional charm of a pair of bright eyes. I have found a sweet, gentle girl, whom I love with all my heart, and who is willing to become my wife, and I have resolved to marry. I have tried a long time to tell you, but you would not hear it."

Nettie had listened to his speech in utter amazement. She had long believed that she was the beloved of Charlie's heart; and she meant, after she had teased him to her hearts content, to listen to his love, and become his dutiful, loving wife. But her hopes were now suddenly dashed to atoms. It was too much. A giddy faintness came over her, and but for the support of Charlie's arm, she would have fallen to the ground. Charley noticed her emotion and feared he had gone too far. It was but a moment however. She soon regained her self-possession, and sat upright by his side. Her face was very pale, but her eyes flashed proudly, as she replied, and there was a piece of bitterness in her tones.

"May I ask the name of her who has been honored with the offer of the hand and heart of my noble friend?"

"First let me describe her. She is a beautiful girl, and possesses a warm, loving heart. She has but one fault—if a fault it may be called.—She delights to tease those who love her best, and often has she given me a severe heart-pang. Yet, Nettie, I love her deeply, fervently, and it shall be the object of my life to guard her from harm—to protect her, and as far as I am able, from the slightest breath of sorrow, and I shall be abundantly rewarded by her love. Nettie, I have never offered her my hand, though she has long possessed my heart I do it now, Nettie. Dearest, can you ask her name?"

Nettie gave him one long, enquiring look, as though she but half comprehended his words.

"Will you be my wife, Nettie?"

"What?" she replied, bewilderingly,—"Are you not going to be married? Are you not forever lost to me?"

"Yes, if you will not consent to be mine."

She realized what it was to love him, her head sank upon his bosom, and bursting into tears, she murmured:

"Yes, dear Charlie, I will."

Soon master Dick came bounding into the orchard, one hand filled with a slice of bread and butter, while with the other he tossed his cap into the air, showing that he fully comprehended the state of affairs by shouting at the top of his voice:

"Halloo, Mr. Grafton! ain't you glad I treed her for you?"

Both greeted this sally with a burst of laughter, and soon all three were engaged in a romp upon the green turf.

We hardly need add that the same autumn witnessed a right merry wedding at the old mansion of Farmer Gray.

A Prairie Scene.

A correspondent of the London Times, in describing the Frince's visit to the Western Prairies, writes as follows:

"The Prince was certainly most fortunate in his visit for the time of year; he had almost universal sport; he saw a prairie thunderstorm, a prairie fire of immense extent, and above all, a prairie sunset.—The latter took place in all its supernatural glory—a glory which can never be described or understood by those who have not seen it—while the party were shooting quail the night before their departure. As the sun neared the rich green horizon, it turned the whole ocean of meadow into a sheet of gold which seemed to blend with the great firmament of red and pinks—the rosy orange hues and solemn angry-looking clouds above, till not only the sky but and the land around was swathed in piles of color as if the sinking sun shone through the earth like mist and turned it to a rainbow. The immensity of stillness which lay in the prairie then—a stillness as profound and vast as the green solitude itself, while not a breath stirred over the whole horizon as the great transmutation went slowly on and the colors over the land turned from rosy, to pink, to orange, to red and crimson—darkening and darkening always as the tints ebbed out like a celestial tide, leaving fragments of scarlet clouds over the heavens—the embers of fire which had lit the prairie in a flame of glory. There was such quiet unspeakable richness in this grand farewell of day—such a terrible redness about the sky at last one could almost fancy some supernatural phenomenon had occurred, that the sun had gone forever, and left a deep and gory wound across the darkening sky. Night was a relief compared to this dread, lurid fire in heaven—a fire which the clouds seemed to close in upon, and stifle out with difficulty—a fire which, like the paintings of the sunset before the Deluge, left always an ominous anger in the heavens, even when the night was far advanced, and the prairie clothed in a blue mist which rose over it, like water. It was such a sunset as moved the rural inhabitants of Dwight, such a sunset as even the "oldest inhabitant," who had been there some five years, had never seen before.

A Tennessee Deer Park.

A Nashville, [Tenn.] correspondent of the Rochester and Union Advertiser discourses as follows:

We have visited two estates near Nashville both of which are worthy of notice. The first is that of Gen. Harding, a gentleman of large hereditary wealth, whose extensive lands are situated five or six miles from this city. I cannot now remember how many acres he possesses; his park alone contains 800 acres.—We here saw between two and three hundred deer, which on our approach displayed all their attitudes and habits, and scampered away, fleet and graceful; also a herd of elk, between which and us a magnificent buck of the same species kept moving on guard, with such evident impatience, and with such an ominous tossing of his long pointed antlers, that we took another direction, as we were well convinced that these, his natural weapons of warfare, were long enough to reach through and beyond our carriage. His predecessor in the patriarchal honors of the herd, we were informed showed himself so combative and dangerous to visitors that his horns were sawed of as a precaution of necessity; but, either taking this mutilation to heart, or being unable any longer to maintain his position against his younger competitors by force, the old fellow abdicated his throne and now passes his days in retirement. It was curious to notice that while the deer proper all ran at our approach, the female elks, of a closely kindred species, considered themselves safe while their mail guardian kept a guard on line between them and us. In this same park we came upon a social gathering of about 30 buffaloes, consisting of bulls, cows and calves; the juniors basking lazily in the sun, and the old patriarchs chewing their cuds with great gravity and a look of infinite wisdom.

The End of the Great.

ALEXANDER, after having climed to the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and sighed that there were no more worlds for him to conquer—set a city on fire and died in a scene of debauch.

HANNIBAL, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passes the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her foundations quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hanni Baal, and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

CAESAR, after having conquered eight hundred cities and dyed his hands in the blood of millions of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those who he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

BONAPARTE, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which could not bring him aid.

The President in old Times.

During the Administration of General Washington and John Adams, our first two Presidents, a form and ceremony were exhibited in the Presidential mansion that made it quite a republican court. Gentlemen—American citizens—could not be presented to the President then, as now, in their simple citizens' dress.—They were obliged to don a peculiar costume, half military and half court dress, consisting of a tinseled coat, with short pants, silk stockings, and powdered wig, and other aristocratic appurtenances, to distinguish them from the crowd. The President took his drives in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, at which places the National Capitol was located, in a splendid coach, drawn by four or six horses, with postillion and out riders in livery, similar to those of a Duke or a Prince.

The President sent no written message to Congress, as at present. It was his custom, when Congress convened, to meet the two houses in the Hall of Representatives, and deliver to them an address upon the political State of the country, commencing with the formula of "Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives." It was a custom in exact imitation of the speech made to Parliament at its opening by the monarch of Great Britain. A reply, called "an address to the President," was then made by the Senate and the House of Representatives, in which allusion was made to the points discussed in his speech, and such measures and reforms as were deemed expedient in Administration policy.

The preparation of this address and its language was always an occasion for a party division into Democrats and Federalists, each desiring it as their chart of the legislation of the session. These addresses and speeches over, it was the uniform custom of the two houses of Congress, headed by their officers, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to visit, in a body, the Presidential Mansion, where congratulatory and formal addresses, *pro* and *con*, were made.

Thomas Jefferson, the great ideal statesman of Revolutionary era, whose bold, Democratic, radical notions, in reference to the origin and purposes of government, so startled and alarmed the conservatives of his era, was the man who put an end to these forms. He destroyed the social system of his predecessors in the Presidential chair, quite as effectually as he revolutionized their political policy. He did not wear, himself, the court dress and the accompanying sword which have been alluded to above. An amusing anecdote is related of him in this connection. A negro barber, in Philadelphia, who had associated in his mind the office of President with great courtly form, declared that it was outrageous that the American people should reject, as President, such gentlemen as John Adams, and C. C. Pickering, with their splendid *queues* of hair, so neatly done up, for Mr. Jefferson, who barbarously wore his hair short, in contempt of all fashionable usages!

The Fur Trade of the West.

The St. Louis Democrat has some statistics, showing the extent of the fur trade in that city, from which we make an extract:

The number of robes from the upper Missouri is larger than last season's receipts. The collections from the Red river of the north, or the robes sold at St. Paul, are some 3,000 less than last year's, and a falling off of some 4,000 robes is also noted in the collections from the Upper Platte and Arkansas rivers, as the hunting grounds in that direction are becoming frequented by gold hunters, and the place of the Indian is being occupied by the whites. In the receipts from the Osage country, there is a falling off this year of nearly one-half; last season some 6,000 to 7,000 robes were had from that source—this year not exceeding 2,000 to 1,500.

The Buffalo robes from the upper Missouri this year, as we learn from the two houses which receive them, number 66,000, besides the usual proportion of other furs. Those from the Platte region, 11,000, with some forty packs, or 500 robes, yet to come in, and from the Osage some 2,000 to 2,500—in all 79,000 Buffalo robes, besides the red calf skins. These, at $3 25 per robe, the price at which the main bulk has already been sold, amounts to $258,700.

Of these were received 28,000 robes, together with the usual proportion of other furs, by the steamer "Spread Eagle," recently arrived from the upper Missouri, 350 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, consigned to and sold by Robert Campbell & Co. Since then the steamers Key West and Chippewa, which ascended the Missouri all the way to Fort Benton, arrived in St. Louis with Pierre, Chouteau & Co.'s collection, consisting of 38,000 buffalo robes, 50 packages, or 1,300 red calf skins, 2,270 wolf skins, 2,800 prairie fox skins, 5,000 lbs. deer, and 9,800 lbs. elk skins; 8 bales of bear skins, 7 bales of antelopes, &c. Thus making 66,000 buffalo robes from the country of the Blackfeet Indians, at the head waters of the Missouri river, or some 3,000 miles from the mouth of that stream. In round numbers, the receipts of robes at St Louis this year may be placed at 80,000 These, it must be recollected, are all tanned by Indian squaws alone, the braves, or lords of creation, not stooping to such menial toil They do the hunting alone.

Immense numbers of buffalo are killed for meat alone, and in summer and other seasons, when the skin is comparatively bare of wool or hair, and comparatively worthless. The robes taken in winter are best. Probably not over a tenth of those slaughtered furnish us robes; so that the whole number of buffalo killed during the season will reach 800,000; quite a sizable drove, yet one that would scarcely be missed out of the immense herds that yearly roam over the vast plains of the Missouri river.

The number of robes on the market this year will be considerably less than last season. Owing to the pressure of 1857, and the warm winter of '58, large numbers of robes, some 50,000, were left over in New York.

THE SURVIVING HERO OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Ralf Farnam, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, who has been on a visit to Boston, has returned to his home in Acton, Me. He published a letter, giving an account of his homeward journey, from which it appears he was received by enthusiastic crowds at all the towns along the route, and liberal contributions of money were spontaneously made to support him in his old age. From his letter we quote the following:

"Though I am in my 105th year, I am not past all usefulness. I split my own kindling wood, and build my own fires. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in bed at night. I never sleep or lay down in the day-time, but rise at seven—and this I continue summer and winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life so as to require the attendance of a physician. About twenty-five years ago I broke my thigh by falling on ice, and had a doctor to set it, but this is the only time a doctor ever attended me. I live on plain farmer's diet—drink tea and coffee, and eat a very light supper, never eating meat at supper. I have no doubt that it is owing to these abstemious and regular habits, and the avoidance of medicine at all little ailments, that my life has been prolonged. I voted for Gen. Washington for President, have voted at every presidential election since, and hope to vote at the next election. This is the duty of every Christian freeman."

THE MORAL LAW OF CREDIT.

As a general rule for just business transactions, says the Boston Bulletin, a person should never buy on credit that which he consumes.

A tanner may properly buy hides on credit, for labor does not consume them, but gives an additional value to them; and the shoemaker may buy the leather on credit for his labor too adds to its value. But when the shoemaker has worked up the leather, if he sells them on credit to customers, then neither the shoemaker, nor tanner, nor seller of hides has any direct valuable security for the debt, which has progressed through the different parties. The final product is destroyed by its purchaser. So a farmer may buy land on credit, because his labor on it adds to its value; he may purchase growing stock on credit, because his grass crop is improving it. But when he goes to a store and buys merchandise on credit, which he consumes, relying upon uncertain crops and unstable prices to pay the merchant, then he endangers his own security, and that of the various classes of merchants who are depending on each other. Capital to be useful, must be employed; and as the labor of most men is their chief capital, their wants demand its employment. If the creation of a debt gives them that upon which they may profitably expend their labor, the debt is a blessing, and for such a result only is credit a useful institution.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Our Havana correspondent transmits information that proves how utterly futile are the attempts to extinuish the Slave trade under the present regulations. Though a large American, English, and Spanish fleet is keeping constant watch upon the movements of the traders, and the Captain General has undertaken in earnest to punish the Spanish authorities in Cuba who connive at the traffic, yet it flourishes more than ever. It is estimated that, during nine months of the current year, 20,000 Africans have been landed on the Island, and even steamships are now engaged in the prosecution of the business. Every year more capital and more energy are employed in the Slave-trade, and the more vessels that are captured the more would seem to be started on this beardous and uncertain venture. Our correspondent affirms that the names of highly respectable merchants, both in the United States and in Europe, are mentioned in connection with the Cuban Slave trade, and he presents such a picture of its prosperous condition as to make the philanthropist despair of ever seeing it abandoned. It certainly never will be abandoned as long as its control remains with the Spanish Government.

N. Y. Times.

GO-AHEADISM.

Sir Charles Lyell, when in the United States received the following advice from a friend: When you are racing with an opposite steamboat, or chasing her, and the other passengers are cheering the Captain, who is sitting on the safety-valve to keep it down with his weight, go as far as you can from the engine, and lose no time, especially if you hear the Captain exclaim, "Fire up boys; put on the rosin!" Should a servant call out, "Those gentlemen who have not paid their passage will please go to the ladies' cabin?" obey the summons without a moment's delay, for then an explosion may be apprehended. "Why to the ladies' cabin?" said I. "Because it is the end of the boat and they are getting anxious for the personal security of those who have not yet paid their dollars, being of course indifferent about the rest. Therefore, never pay in advance! for should you fall overboard during the race, and the watch cries out to the Captain, "A passenger overboard!" he will ask, "Has he paid his passage?" and, if he receives an answer in the affirmative, he will call out, "Go ahead!"

Agricultural.

Hints on Fattening Pork.

It is usual with many farmers to put this off until cold weather sets in. The pigs run in the woods, the road, or the pasture, picking up a scanty living and come to the pens lean and hungry, when they ought to be fattened. In our practice we keep pigs in the sty the year round. We find them quite too valuable co-laborers in the manufacture of manure to allow them to waste "their sweetness upon the desert air." A pig is worth ten dollars a year for this purpose alone, if you will give him the material to work with and plenty of food. But possibly it may pay for a little time in the summer, to keep the sows and pigs in a good clover pasture where grass is more plenty than corn upon the farm. If this be done, all of them intended for the butcher by Christmas, should be shut up immediately and be fed with all they can eat. A squealing pig is worse for the owner's pocket than for his ears. It is much easier to make pork in September and October than December and January No extra amount of food is wasted in keeping up the animal heat. It all goes to fat and muscle. Variety of food is a matter of much importance in fattening swine. At this season a greater variety is easily commanded. The garden, if it is a good one, yields a great many refuse articles, squashes, beets, carrots, apples, tomatoes, and corn, which will find a good market in the sty. One of the best articles of food for them is sweet corn, cut up by the roots and fed whole. They are very fond of it, and makes them thrive very fast.—A half acre near the sty may be profitably cultivated every year expressly for this purpose. If this be not on hand, corn from the field may be fed in the same way once a day. But swine need something more than green stuff, however nutritious, to make them fatten rapidly.

The cooking of food is more economical than is generally supposed, especially upon the farm, where fuel costs little but the labor in preparing it. We think about one-third of the value of all the grains usually fed to swine, is saved by cooking. A boiler or box for steaming is indispensable in every well-arranged swill-house. In this the meal may be cooked and thoroughly mixed with roots and other vegetables. The meal absorbes large quantities of water, is more highly relished by the pigs, and is more perfectly digested. Numerous experiments fully prove the economy of cooking the food under ordinary circumstances. Some claim that they can make pork for less than three cents a pound in this way.—A dairy farmer of this State made one year 4,227 pounds of pork. The feed from which he did it was 4,127 pounds of corn and oat meal at $1 50 a hundred, 470 pounds shorts at 75 cents, 147 bushels of potatoes at 16 cents, all of which were cooked, and half an acre of green peas worth $15; making the toral cost of feed $103 95, or not quite two and a half cents per pound for the pork. The value of the whey and scur milk was not reckoned. This and the labor of feeding, with the fuel for cooking, are very properly balanced against the manure they made. There can be no doubt that cooking the food pays well.

A dry, warm place for sleeping is another important item in keeping swine thrifty. They should have a good sty with a roof, and a board floor, and plenty of straw so that they can keep themselves clean. With these conditions pork can be made very fat, and the sty will be found to pay as well as any part of the farm arrangements.

American Agriculturist.

Shall we Plow in the Fall?

All lands except light loams and sandy soils, are benefited by fall plowing, unless they are exposed to washing. Steep side hills should never be plowed in the fall, unless you sow them immediately with grain or grass seed, to furnish roots for holding the soil in place.

But all heavy loams lying flat, and clays, are greatly benefitted by fall plowing. The teams are generally in the best condition for plowing at this season. They have good pasturage through the summer, and, as a rule, have less to do than in the winter and spring. It puts the spring work very much ahead to have all the green sward turned over in the fall. However much of this may be done, the teams will have enough to do in the spring, carting manure, cross-plowing, harrowing, and getting ready for sowing and planting.

In the fall, the lands that are most benefitted by plowing, are generally in the best condition for the operation. In the spring, they are often so wet that they cannot be plowed until May or June Now they are dry, and will crumble as they are turned over.

By plowing now, they are prepared to receive the full benefit of the action of frost, rain and snow through the winter. There are no disintegrators like the elements. Stiff clays and hard-pans are made loose and friable by these exposures. The more rough and broken they are left by the plow, the better. Then, there are rough pasture swards full of brush and rank weeds, and reclaimed swamps with a thick turf of swamp grasses, that are best subdued by tearing them up now. They freeze and thaw through the winter, and little life is left in them by spring.

Besides this, plowing has an important influence upon insect life. Many insects burrow in the earth, and if left undisturbed, come forth with new life in the spring. Plowing disturbs their winter arrangements, and kills myriads of their larvæ. At this season the soil may be safely plowed deeper than in the spring. The inch or two of yellow soil will undergo important changes before spring.

American Agriculturist.

A young lady down East advertises for the young man that "embraced an opportunity," and says if he will come over to their town he can do better.

POLITICAL.

A Few Reflections on Secession.

It is thought by some persons that a dismemberment of our government is imminent, and almost inevitable; others are more sanguine as to the result of our present difficulties, but all agree that there is some cause for apprehension. The prevailing feeling seems to be one of dejection rather than of undue excitement, altho' the late exhibition in the city of Charleston, upon the receipt of the news, indicating the election of Lincoln, furnishes a remarkable exception to the general sentiment, and, at the same time, indicates a most unfortunate, and morbid state of feeling, and a total incapacity among those who would fain occupy the position of leaders in the movement for a separate government at the South.

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the news of Lincoln's election was received in Charleston with great rejoicing, and "long continued cheering for a Southern Confederacy!" Without discussing here the propriety or wisdom of secession, it may well be suggested that such conduct displays an utter inability to appreciate the importance of the step contemplated by the parties concerned, and partakes more of the character of the sports of a set of liberated school children, than of that more serious spirit which is supposed to govern men who are about to undertake a great and terrible responsibility—a responsibility involving the destruction of the greatest and best government under the sun, without any reasonable prospect of establishing another as good in its stead, together with the probability of civil war, and a derangement, more or less, of the affairs of the civilized world. But it will not do to avoid a discussion of the question of secession now. It must be met. The more influential of those who favor the movement, are now, and have been for some time, engaged in familiarizing the public with the idea, have been "firing the Southern heart, and instructing the Southern mind" on the subject, and it has now become the imperative duty of every man who entertains a different view of the remedy to be sought by the South, to do all in his power to counteract the effect of these teachings, and to point out the consequences to which they lead. We do not propose to argue the *right* of secession. The ablest statesmen of the country have differed about that, although the weight of authority is greatly against it; but admitting the right, there are other considerations which a good man, an honest and true patriot cannot disregard. There are a great many so-called rights incident both to nations and to individuals, which it would be very unwise and impolitic to exercise. There is, too, a vast difference, sometimes, between legal and moral right.—And it is to the moral and the economical aspect of secession we wish to look. Peaceable secession is an impossibility. The State that secedes must pass through a baptism of blood, in which the garments of her surrounding sisters will be freely dipped, although against their will. Self defence, which is nature's first law, can alone justify such a course on the part of any State, and the necessity for self defence does not exist. Any State that exercises the so-called right of secession *under any circumstances*, does it at the expense of her neighbors, and to that extent, inflicts upon them an injury; and this, when not done in self defence nothing can justify. This principle underlies all law, human and divine. And we are not begging the question in asserting that the question does not exist. The ostensible reason for secession, and indeed the only reason given, is the election of Lincoln, and it is admitted that he is powerless to do harm to the South if he desired, inasmuch as he has neither judicial nor legislative power to aid him. To confess this, and attempt to avoid it by anticipating his *future* ability to do harm, is yielding the position entirely. And in involving other States in the consequences of secession, the injury is not confined to the loss of some blood. The foundations of government are broken up, nationality is destroyed, trade is ruined, the industrial pursuits of the country are stopped, and universal distress and bankruptcy follow. Is there anything, even in Lincoln' election, to justify all this? It does seem as if our people are tempting the vengeance of God by the madness of their conduct, and their total disregard of the untold blessings he has poured upon us beyond all other people.

As a nation we possess all the elements of greatness and power. Peace smiles upon us from all quarters of the globe; a material prosperity, unparalleled in the annals of the world, surrounds us; our territory embraces almost the entire continent; we enjoy wide-spread intelligence and universal plenty; we are happy, we are free, and yet—degrading thought—there are those among us, who, regardless of all, would have us exchange these blessings for the expected benefits of a Southern Confederacy!

Are the enlightened and conservative people of North Carolina, desirous to the change? Do they wish, will they *submit* to be dragged into revolution and anarchy, and all to please the State of South Carolina, who, by her insufferable arrogance, and conceited self-importance, has been a constant source of annoyance and disquietude to the whole country, North and South, for the last thirty years? Will our people so far forget their independence, and their manhood, as blindly to follow the lead of that State into a civil war? Where is the fraternal bond between us? Is it to be seen in the self-sufficiency and offensive air of superiority, which the people of that State have ever exhibited towards the people of this, in all their intercourse, of every kind, with us? We say unhesitatingly, that there are no two adjoining States in the Union whose people have so little community of feeling, as North and South Carolina; and no one State that owes less to another, than the former to the latter.—but our people are charitable and generous to a fault, and in this is our danger, and against this *we* intend to struggle.

Wilmington Herald.

Unanswerable.

The following "plain remarks," as the editor modestly calls them, are from the Vicksburg Whig. They are exceedingly plain to us, and must be so to our readers, who will conclude, no doubt, after perusing them, if they were not already satisfied on the question that the more secession is discussed before the people the less they like it:

"It seems strange that at this late day we should be called on to discuss the question whether we have a Constitution & Government or not. We are told that we have a league or compact between sovereign States, and have been living under that for over seventy years, flattering ourselves all the time that we had a Constitution, and most people obeying it, a few protesting that it did not exist, and urging resistance to try the question.

"A few plain remarks to the people may not be out of place at this time.

"1. The nature of an instrument must be determined by looking at the paper itself. Every man knows that this is a good law. The Constitution of the United States determines its own character—it calls itself a Constitution. The language is plain and clear: 'We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"2. The Constitution says that 'this Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance of it, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' The idea that an instrument containing this provision partakes of the nature of a league or a compact is simply a contradiction in terms.

"3. Congress, under the Constitution, provides a uniform naturalization law. Foreigners take the oath of fealty or allegiance to the Government of the United States. Let any foreigner look at his papers, and he will find that he does not swear to support the constitution of a State, but of the United States. Foreigners in this respect are on the same footing with native born citizens.

"4 The Government of the United States, under the Constitution, has the power to make war and peace, to coin money, to lay imposts, and in fact to do all the important acts of sovereignty. The States have not. Both derive their authority from the people, both are agents, and one has no right to say to the other 'you shall not exercise this or that power. 'Who made you a judge of another's servant? To their own masters they stand or fall.' The Supreme Court is established to decide, and questions of doubt must be referred to that tribunal. This was done by citizens of Massachusetts in the case of the embargo law, which ruined thousands in that State. The case was argued by Samuel Dexter, and, after the decision that the law was constitutional, the merchants paid over two millions of dollars, though they as firmly believed the law to be a gross violation of the Constitution as could be imagined.

"5. The State of Mississippi has more than once settled this question, and declared that the doctrine of secession, nullification, or whatever fine name is given to it, is a heresy.

"6. The right of one State to withdraw from the Union and to break up the Government is utterly at war with all the principles of the Constitution. The Constitution provides for amendments, which may be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and may be adopted as parts of the Constitution when ratified by three fourths of the States, &c. (See article 5.) It is plain that an amendment may be adopted against the vote of one State. Would such amendment be binding and valid or not? Clearly it would. Now, according to the theory that a State is absolutely sovereign, and that the right to judge and decide by the State as a sovereignty that the Constitution is a compact or league between sovereignties, it would seem to follow that an amendment of the Constitution would not be binding on a State which did not ratify it. That State is not a party to the modified compact or league. The amendment has made a new 'compact.' The fallacy of the advocates of State sovereignty and secession is in considering the Constitution a compact. It is the *result* of a compact. The Constitution was brought into existence by the action of the people of States, but when ordained and established by this act and ratification it became and ever has been and is now a form of government, not liable to be overthrown or to be resisted at the will and pleasure of a bare majority of the people of one State or any other number.

"7. Very extraordinary results would flow from the exercise of the right to secede by the State of Louisiana, for example. That Territory was purchased by the United States; money was paid for it; it was ceded to the 'United States.' Part of it was afterwards admitted under the express provision of the Constitution as the State of Louisiana. That State was not a party to any 'compact.' It was first purchased and then admitted into the Union as a State. By the purchase and admission into the Union all the citizens of the United States became interested and entitled to certain privileges in the navigation of the Mississippi river, the great outlet for the valley. Now, if Louisiana should secede, what becomes of these privileges? Will Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., submit to the exercise of the right of sovereignty by that State, and to have the outlet for their productions stopped up or taxed or interfered with by Louisiana? No, they would not; and they would call upon the general Government to enforce their demand. But if Louisiana has not the right to secede no State has.

"Any fair reasoning or logical argument will lead to the same conclusion, that secession is no peaceful remedy. The law of no State can justify resistance to the Laws and Constitution of the United States. The State law in such case would be adjudged null and void."

From the Wilmington Herald.

Revolution---North Carolina.

The subject of secession, to give it's more comprehensive name, the destruction, and overthrow of the government of the United States, has become the most prominent theme of discussion, and will soon be the one all absorbing question for decision, in every Southern State. It is no ordinary question of policy, such as the people have, heretofore, been accustomed to consider and settle. Before its overshadowing presence, all the usual questions which have divided political parties, dwindle into insignificance, and are remembered only to be deplored. However it may be disguised under specious and delusive names, and however it may be attempted to be justified by plausible arguments, and exciting appeals, there it stands, plain, naked Revolution; and not all the eloquence or ingenuity of man, can deprive it of its true character, or make it aught else. It is revolution, too, where the government to be overturned, has done no act of oppression or injury. When, and how, has the government of the United States oppressed or injured the people of the South? Have they not controlled its administration during the greater part of its existence? And do they not now, and will they not certainly, for two years to come, together with their *friends* at the North, hold its entire legislative and judicial power? And can any man conclusively show, or positively assert, that they will have less influence in it hereafter, or that their rights under it will be disregarded and trampled upon?—Is speculation *prophecy?* And if not, if no present oppression or wrong weighs upon us, and there is no certainty that future ones await us, shall we revolutionize upon a contingency? Let us see if the result will justify the action. Secession, as a remedy for supposed, or real injury inflicted, is a wholesale "hari-kari;" a species of suicide which neither repairs the wrong, nor punishes the wrongdoer. The election of Lincoln does not change the Constitution or the Laws, in the slightest particular; on the contrary, it places him where he is bound by his solemn oath to support the one and execute the others. The most that can be said against him, and his party from their platform, and their declarations, is that they will use all lawful means to prevent the extension of slavery into new territory; and if they had the power (which they have not), and there was any territory to which the doctrine could be applied (and there is none), the Supreme Court must decide the Constitutionality of such a provision.—Suppose a State, or the whole South secedes, what territory will they have to extend slavery into? In this respect, therefore, what have they to gain by secession? They are now protected by the Constitution, in the peaceful enjoyment of their slave property in the States. What guaranty have they, but their own strong arms, for its protection in case of secession? They *could* protect themselves, no doubt, and God forbid that we should yield one jot or title of our rights on the score of strength; but government is a practical thing, and, in the absence of any actual infringement of our rights, self-interest as the wisest policy, should control our actions. By secession, too, we abandon all our vast interests in the government, and go out empty-handed, and with nothing but our indignation, and our own resources, to support us. We run away from our Constitutional rights, and our property, for the delightful privilege of being alone, and to ourselves!

The foregoing remarks are based upon the supposition that the act of secession would be [illegible] peaceable secession, as we have [illegible] occasion to assert, is an impossibility. We says this, not because we believe "coercion," according to the common acceptation of the term, would be attempted by the General Government, but because the conflicting interests that would grow out of the dissolution of the government could only be settled by the arbitrament of the sword. And what evils would follow in the wake of this species of secession it requires no prophet to foretell. Some chivalric "Carolinian" might here contemptuously use Kossuth's argument, and say "war is a small word composed of only three letters, w-a-r; and that is the end of it;" but the reply which Kossuth received, might be made with equal propriety in this case, viz, that "*Hell* has but *four* letters in it," and if there is any one part of that region warmer than another, it is specially reserved for those who can regard without the deepest emotion the consequences of such a war as may follow secession.

What we have already said will apply to the subject of secession generally even in those States that have declared their intention, and their right to secede (and which it is proper to observe, notwithstanding their clamor, have suffered less from the aggressions of the abolitionists than any other southern States;) but, when applied to North Carolina and the border States, it is all important. The greatest injustice, connected with this movement, which is done to us, first became known in Mr. Yancey's celebrated programme, by which it was proposed to deny us admission into the contemplated Southern Confederacy, and to compel us to "remain in the Union," and serve as a barrier between the cotton States and the North—a sort of frontier territory to be used for the benefit of the Cotton States! Gov. Gist avowed, in his message to the South Carolina Legislature the other day; that the action of that State was expected to forestall the action of her sister States, and drag them, whether against their will or not, into the movement! This is the programme of 'precipitation.' A precious one for us to be sure. We desire the people of North Carolina to understand these kind intentions of their affectionate brethren, before they take any step to involve themselves in difficulties and "entangling alliances." We shall do all in our power to ventilate fully their plans. North Carolina will, we believe, neither "precipitate" herself, nor allow others to "precipitate" her into revolution. If it becomes necessary she will act promptly, but coolly, deliberately and *for herself*, and we earnestly hope and pray if she does go out of the Union, she will *go by herself and remain by herself.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Common Sense even from S. Carolina.

We have been fearful that in our Southern sister's counsels "madness rules the hour."—There seemed to be no voice of reason lifted up in admonition or in kindness. But one, and a powerful one too, is heard. The Charleston Courier published the following communication, inviting members of the Legislature to peruse it with care, as "a well considered" article, and adding,—

"The counsels and suggestions it contains are most wholesome and timely. Were we at liberty to announce the name of the writer the authorship would give additional force to the timely and admirable advice and caution. But the article stands upon its own merits. It is sufficient to say that it emanates from one of clearest and most cultured minds in South Carolina."

It is evident that the article is from a disunionist, and we think it probable from Col. Memminger, who was delegated to Virginia last year to treat for a united disunion movement in consequence of the John Brown invasion.

Without further preface we invite *our* readers to give it a careful consideration:

To the Members of the State Legislature:

There is a grave task awaiting you. It is your duty to see in your coming deliberations that the State receives no detriment. Your constituents have left you free to deliberate.—They expect no pledges. They rely upon your ability and honesty. You will not be the less willing on that account to receive and consider the suggestion of those who are, like yourselves, solicitous for the public safety.

Let us assume that the Southern States will adopt some mode of redress—some plan by which to vindicate their rights and protect their property. What shall that plan be?

In the course thus forced upon them by the Northern States, by words and acts, the States aggrieved may be compelled to dissolve the ties that now unite the country. If they cease to be one people with the North, they may refuse to continue under one government. The South may be obliged to go over the ground which their fathers trod before them, to resort to the same mode of redress. What was that mode? It was one we know, of great wisdom. It received the applause of the ablest statesmen of Europe. The leaders of the Colonies were resolute, but calm and deliberate. They appreciated fully the difficulty and delicacy of the task imposed upon them. They laid their plans slowly, cautiously, with deep sagacity.—Let us trace their course.

Passing over their preliminary complaints and remonstrances, we will take the calling together of the Congress at Philadelphia in 1774 as the first systematic proceeding of the American Colonies in the assertion of their liberties.—They began by uniting their counsels. No Colony seceded alone. They formed a Congress for just deliberation and action. The Congress so formed assembled in Sept., 1774. They did not begin by dissolving the Union; they adopted a declaration of rights; they issued addresses to the people of the United Colonies, to those of Canada and Great Britain; they petitioned the King; they adopted resolutions to import no goods from Great Britain or Ireland, and to export none to those countries; they prepared arms, they formed or recommended associations; they still delayed; they well knew that in reforming abuses the last step is to dissolve the Government; they were firm but patient. Boston was occupied by the British army. The Battle of Bunker's Hill was fought. The victory of Fort Moultrie was achieved. Still the resolute, moderate patriots of Congress kept open the door of conciliation. From September, 1774, to July, 1776, they made every effort that was honorable to preserve the Union. They still hesitated to abolish it even in the midst of battles, sieges and frequent bloodshed. It was at the end of only two years, when every appeal to the justice, friendship, and interest of England had been made in vain, that Congress severed the bonds that united the Colonies to the Mother Country. There was no boyish petulance, no indecent haste, no blind rushing into the mire of revolution with a vague dependence on some contingent Jupiter to assist them in getting out of it. The leaders of America were statesmen—calm, firm, moderate. They took care to secure and establish a new Union before they dissolved the old. They strove to preserve the old by every fair and proper effort.

We ask you, gentlemen, whether you can devise any better mode of proceeding in the emergency that awaits your counsels? If you cannot then adopt the one prepared to your hands. You propose to follow the examples of the Revolution; follow them faithfully. Do not disregard the pregnant teachings of your own history, of the fathers whom you so much respect and whose sagacity and spirit you profess to emulate. Listen to no rapid enthusiasm, no chimerical projects of feverish impatience. *Exhibit the courage of your ancestors, but take care to preserve also their wisdom and prudence.*

We can forfeit nothing of self-respect by deliberate proceedings. We owe them not only to the teachers whose lessons we have been learning, but to the world's judgment, and to the sympathy of a large portion of the North and West. We shall weaken the hands of our friends by hasty counsels, and strengthen their enemies and ours. By a contrary course we shall prove the truth of our asseverations, *that we desire to preserve the Union, provided it be a Constitutional Union.* We shall deprive our opponents of every pretext for assailing us, and render ourselves impregnable to their attack.

We do not profess to enter into details. We point out only to our own history, to the text-book of American Revolution, as your only safe and certain guide. We say nothing as to what States or how many States should unite their councils; that is for your judgment and honesty to determine. But, in view of our Revolutionary examples, and the duties of those who profess to follow them, we hold these propositions to be unquestionably true: *That no State should secede singly under present circumstances; that a Congress of the States proposing to secede should precede their action; that the Congress so formed should exhaust all honorable means to reform and restore the purity of the present Union on a safe basis before they proceed to destroy it.* Hasty and impatient advisers are bad avisers. Even the virtues of ardent and irregular minds, impracticable in temperament, dogmatic in understanding, are copious sources of calamitous counsels. Let us preserve bold celerity for action whenever it comes. But in our counsels, in those, above all, which may lead to revolution, we cannot value too highly nor practice too carefully the precept which teaches us to make haste slowly.

FESTINA LENTE.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. E. Mann, Dr. JOHN M. ROTHROCK, of Davidson, and Miss BELINDA ATWOOD, of Forsyth.

OBITUARY.

Our hearts are made sad, by the visitation of God's providence, in removing by death, our dearest friends upon earth.

Mr. JOHN DAVID BLUM, long and well known in this vicinity, died at his residence, in Waughtown, on the morning of the 13th inst, in the 74th year of his age.

It may be profitable and consoling to the friends and relations, far and near, to mention in this connection, that he was an excellent citizen, a good neighbor, a kind husband and a faithful, provident father; giving testimony for several months before he died, that he was an heir of God, and a joint heir with Christ.

During the last years of his life, it seemed to be his meat and drink to read and study his bible. He faithfully complied with the divine injunction "Search the scripture;" and, no doubt he experienced the power of that word, in the dividing asunder the sinful nature and the soul, loosing the bonds and setting the captive free. When he read his Bible, or received remedies from his kind physician, he would spread his case before God, in humble prayer. And during his confinement, which lasted two weeks, being asked what were his hopes and prospects, he said "all is well." At his request, prayer was frequently offered at his bed-side, in which he joined most earnestly.

The evening before he died, he took an affectionate leave of every member of the family, including the servants, with giving affectionate counsel and exhortation, to love and serve God.

Among his last words were: "Bless you all, I see Jesus." "O Jesus come and take me."

In contemplating these facts, we see exhibited the truth contained in God's word: That he that believeth on the Son of God, hath the witness in himself. Also: The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.

Truly blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord. Let me die the death of the righteous.—May the bereaved be consoled while leaning upon the bosom of the son of God. How sustaining is the influence of God's grace, in view of the darkness and silence of the grave.

There when the turmoil is no more,
And all our powers decay,
Our cold remains in solitude
Shall sleep the years away.
Yet not thus lifeless, in the grave,
The vital spark shall lie;
For o'er life's wreck that spark shall rise,
To seek its kindred sky. [Com.

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.* ☜

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PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

☞ We would invite the attention of the reader to the excellent political articles on the second page of this paper.

SALEM BOOK STORE.—O. A. Keehln, Esq., has received his splendid stock of new Books, Stationery, Pictures, Fancy Articles, &c. His stock of Books embraces every variety usually found in stores,—in fact, he has a better assortment than is generally found in similar establishments in this section of country, and at prices as reasonable as any one could desire.

The Holidays are approaching,—don't forget the Salem Book Store. See advertisements.

MELLER'S CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. Meller has a larger assortment of articles in the Confectionery, Toy and Fancy Article Line, than ever before offered in Salem, and at prices to suit the times. See advertisement.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Mr. F. W. Leinbach advertises a lot of superior six and seven Shooters. Persons desirous of arming themselves have an opportunity of doing so. See advertisement.

SALEM CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. J. O. Hall's advertisement also appears in our columns; it will be recollected that we noticed his establishment a few weeks since. He offers additional attractions to his stock of plain and fancy Candies, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c. See advertisement.

☞ See other new advertisements

☞ At the late Goldsboro' Fair, in addition to what we noticed last week, Mr. Peter Fetter, of Winston, for the best specimen of graining, received honorable mention. Mr. Fetter has an established reputation as a painter, to which many influential persons in this and neighboring counties can testify.

Mrs. Shultz, of Salem, also received honorable mention for honey comb and strained honey.

TAKE NOTICE.—In view of the signs of the times, and what is now in contemplation, not one hundred miles from Forsyth County, to raise a new issue to mislead the people, in the language of the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, "We wish our readers to take note of the events which will be developed in a few months. We beg, *especially the real Union men who voted for Breckinridge*, to look carefully into the course, policy and measures of their leaders. They will have ample opportunity, we fear, to ascertain whether the predictions and declarations of the Union presses and leaders were "Whig lies," or not."

LOOK OUT!—Previous to the election our charges of *sectionalism* against the Breckinridge party, were denounced as false. Yancey the leader of said party, is now an open and avowed disunionist,—he makes no more Union speeches!

The next issue the leaders of *modern* Democracy will spring upon the people will be, "Are you for the South or for the North!" But these agitators should be told, the question is *Union* or *Disunion*, and we are for the Union now and forever.

Hear what the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says:

"Union, Constitutional Men! Steady!—join hands, close ranks, and stand *by* the Union and the Constitution, and *unter* the Flag of the Country!—No matter what may be the result of the present contest, your political organization is to continue!

You are to oppose the Fanaticism and the Sectionalism of the Abolitionists of the North, and the Ultraism of the Disunionists of the South! A noble position and to be nobly and gallantly sustained.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Spellman was elected State Printer—Vote, Syme & Hall 78—Spellman 88.

W. A. Jenkins was elected Attorney General—Vote, K. P. Battle 72—Jenkins 89.

Mr. Turner presented a bill to alter the Constitution.

Mr. Slaughter, a bill to call a Convention on the Federal Basis to alter the Constitution and tax property *ad valorem*.

THE PANIC.—The Panic in Baltimore is terrible.—Merchants transacting scarcely any business. The Banks are unable to accommodate them. Stocks of all descriptions have further declined. Great distress must come.

NULLIFICATION AT THE NORTH.—It is well known that a number of the Northern States have some years since, passed Anti-Fugitive Slave Laws, thus nullifying, as it were, the Constitution of the United States. These facts, we repeat are well known, and for which the North is justly censurable, being a refusal of sustaining the Constitution which their fathers adopted.

This, we admit, is a tender and sensitive point, calculated to cause the conservative men of the country to pause and reflect.—But they will soon come to the wise conclusion, that secession or disunion is not a remedy for this evil, but calculated to bring about evils ten fold worse; and the question arises whether we had not better, for the present, "bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of?"

There are persons in our midst, who, by way of inflaming the Southern heart and instructing the Southern mind, are holding up to the people this Northern nullification, in order that it may have its effect in precipitating the Southern States into revolution, as if "two wrongs would make one right!" This is very much to be regretted, for we firmly believe that our Northern brethren, when their fanaticism gives way to the sober second thought, will see the injustice they have perpetrated against their Southern brethren and hasten to repeal those objectionable laws. With the Salisbury Watchman "Our greatest solicitude is, that nothing be done rashly and inconsiderately; but that every step shall be maturely deliberated upon, and every proper effort exerted to bring back the nullifying States to the observance of their constitutional duties, in order to preserve this great Country happy and contented in the bonds of Union and fraternity."

Read article headed "Common Sense even from South Carolina," in this connection.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of North Carolina commenced its biennial session in Raleigh, on Monday last.

The SENATE was called to order at 12 M. by J. W. Alspaugh, Esq, Clerk at last session, and the Districts called and the members sworn in by Wm. Thompson, Esq.

When the 35th District was called General Dockery said he had no regular certificate, owing to the negligence of the Sheriff of Richmond. He would not claim his seat, but he would lay his certificate from the Sheriff of Robeson and the return of the inspectors in Richmond before the Senate, and let the body decide the question for themselves. Subsequently, on motion, Gen. Dockery was admitted to his seat.

Mr. Avery, of Burke, nominated the Hon. H. T. Clark, of Edgecombe, for Speaker.

Mr. Arendell nominated V. C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus.

The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Clark, 28.
For Mr. Barringer, 16.

Mr. Clark was conducted to the Chair, made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him.

The Hon. Bedford Brown then nominated J. W. Alspaugh, Esq., of Forsyth, for principal Clerk; Mr. Ramsay nominated Mr. Husted, Esq., of Raleigh. Col. Alspaugh received 29 votes, and Mr. Husted 16. Alspaugh was declared elected.

Mr. Humphrey nominated W. L. Saunders, Esq., of Rowan, for assistant Clerk. Mr Saunders received 29 votes, and Mr. Husted 16.—Mr. Saunders was declared elected.

Mr. James Page, of Randolph, was then unanimously re-elected principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. C. C. Tally, of Chatham, was re-elected assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion Mr. Avery, the former rules of the Senate were adopted for the government of the Senate for the present.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

The HOUSE was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by E. Cantwell, Esq., principal Clerk of the former House. After prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church, the Counties were called and the members sworn.

The Clerk announced that nominations for the Speakership were now in order.

Mr. Bullock nominated W. T. Dortch, Esq., of Wayne.

Mr. Henry nominated D. D. Ferrebee, Esq., of Camden.

The roll was then called and the House proceeded to vote:

For Mr. Dortch, 59.
For Mr. Ferrebee, 58.

Mr. Dortch was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Henry and Bullock, and returned his thanks in an appropriate address.

Mr. Cantwell was re elected principal Clerk, and Mr. W. M. Hardie of Buncombe, was elected assistant Clerk.

Mr. W. S. Webster was unanimously re-elected principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Giles Mebane nominated Mr. W. R. Lovell of Surry, for assistant Doorkeeper, who was duly elected.

The Speaker then declared the House organized and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Hill a message was sent to the Senate informing the body of the organization of the House.

Mr. Newby moved that the House adopt the old rules until others be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, a Committee of 5 consisting of Messrs. Hoke, Ferrebee, Hill, Person and Mebane were appointed to draft rules for the government of the House.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of its organization.

On motion of Mr Martin, the House adjourned till 11 o'clock Tuesday.

Census of Forsyth Co.—No. of Whites 10,946; no. Slaves 1,765; no. of Families 2,155; no of Dwelling Houses 2,277, no. of Deaths during the past year 151; no of Plantations 1,207.—*Sentinel.*

Census of Stokes Co.—Total population 10,402. Free population 7,933. Slave population 2,469. The number of families is 1458.—*Sentinel.*

Latest News !

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message recommends the calling of a Convention of all the Southern States, and on failure of the meeting of such Convention, it recommends the sending of Commissioners to each of the different States, in order to effect concert of action. It also recommends the calling of a Convention of this State. It suggests and recommends that a thorough reorganization of the Militia system should be effected—that an amount sufficient to arm and equip 10,000 men be appropriated.

That portion of the Message referring to Federal Affairs was referred, on yesterday to a joint select Committee.

There will be a Bill introduced to day into the House for the purpose of removing the present restrictions against the Banks suspending.

The rules will be suspended, and the Bill will pass.

Some of the Banks have received instructions to suspend.—*Daily Bulletin, 22d inst.*

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 16.—The Alexandria Gazette has received returns, official and unofficial, from all the counties in the State but Logan and Webster. Bell's majority 446.

THE RESULT IN FLORIDA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.—Returns from sixteen counties in Florida, [official,] indicate that Breckinridge will have a majority in the State of 3,000.

THE RESULT IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The latest returns from Texas indicate that that State has gone for Breckinridge by 4,000 majority.

THE RESULT IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Patriot gives full returns, reported and official, which show that the State has gone for Bell by a large plurality of 5,053. The vote of Douglas in the whole State is about 11,000.

MISSOURI.

The result in Missouri is still doubtful.

THE RESULT IN CALIFORNIA.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 19.—The Overland mail says California election returns are doubtful. Some say Douglas has 3,000 majority; others that Lincoln is 2,000 ahead and likely to carry the State.

For the Press.

THE FRUITS OF DEMOCRACY.

Just as soon as it was ascertained that Lincoln was Constitutionally elected President of these United States, the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy raised the fearful cry of *Secession*, and now actually threaten to engulph the entire South in *disunion!*—In advance of the election, we charged said party with being leagued with the *Secessionists* of the South;—now it is fully established,—then it was flatly denied!

As the Democracy were fully routed in the late election, and as their motto is to "rule or ruin," they appear to be now fully intent on forcing the entire South into disunion!—And although we condemn in the strongest terms, the fanatical course of the North in electing a purely sectional nominee, we still hold to the good and true doctrine that "the tree should be judged according to its fruits." The true policy of the South should be, to let Lincoln assume the duties of his office, and show us what ...rse of policy he will pursue. If he will act ...ict conformity with his oath of office, and ... laws fully and faithfully carried out, in ... unreasonably ridiculous light would the she... matters then appear.

... the slim hope that, if this excitement is per... cotton great commercial interests of the Charl... will be sacrificed, and distress, the stu... and bankrupty must inevitably ... it ne... overwhelm our people. The so... largely indebted to the North, and ... excitement pay that debt? Where ... the resources of the South come from to ... back this fanatical spirit of secession?

Such are some of the fearful consequences of disunion; and wish to God there were no others. FORSYTH.

For the Press.

An undisguised attempt is made by the Western Sentinel to give a "false issue" to the very important question that at this day so thoroughly agitates the Southern people.—The question of "Union or Disunion," is to be ignored and set aside, and the *Sectional* issue of *"The South against the North,"* is to be substituted! This is the plot by which they hope to enlist the entire South to the support of this secession movement, and to plunge us all into the fearful vortex of revolution, without even a single regret for *Our Glorious Union!*

With one breath the Sentinel lauds our glorious Union, with the next, he arrays himself under the Breckinridge platform, and hurls his anathemas against all who fail to fall in with said platform! He is forgetful of the fact that we fought under the Union banner,—that we are still there under the same authority that placed him on his platform!—His party is defeated; so is our's!—As we were not in power we have nothing to lose by defeat! but as he and his party were in power they had all to lose!

We are still in the Union, and every State that sustained our ticket is still in the folds of our glorious Union! There we hope to remain if we can have the existing laws faithfully carried out that have been enacted for our special benefit!—This we hope to attain in the Union!—We shall not go "out of the Union" to get our just rights!

As the Sentinel and his party are defeated, who has authorized him to say that unless we fall back upon the Breckinridge platform, "we may ultimately receive attention." Is the infamous Spanish Inquisition to be introduced by the Democrats, that by its midnight edict the members of the Opposition party are to be annihilated? When such infamous threats are promulgated now, what have we to expect when secession, with all its horrors, shall be upon us. Will not our people arise at once and denounce these traitors in the Union camp? We are for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws!" There we stand, and expect to stand! No threats of the Democracy shall drive us from the stand!

The Sentinel makes other impudent quotation; and by quoting it, he endorses the sentiment.—Hear him:—"The man who is not with his own people and his own State, now, in the South, had better bundle up his traps and put!" Now, as the Editors of the Sentinel were not with their own people in the late election, (I refer to the result in the County,) we would be fully justified in applying the same uncourteous and uncivil language to them! A majority of the people of our County are decidedly opposed to the politics of said Editors; but we have too much regard for ourselves, ever to indulge in such insidious language.

FORSYTH.

SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—The South Carolina Legislature will meet again on the 26th inst., when the regular session commences.

The bill which passed both Houses unanimously for calling a State convention provides that the election for delegates to said convention shall take place on the 6th December next, and the convention meet on the 17th of the same month.

The bill virtually authorizing the banks of the State to suspend specie payment also passed both Houses, and the best informed men here think that those institutions will avail themselves of the privilege. Money is very tight, of course.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—A large amount of Northern paper has been laid over by our banks, but none protested. Merchants are perfectly solvent and scorn the idea of repudiation. Their assets are much more than enough to meet their liabilities, but it is impossible at the present time to realize on them.

The report that Mr. Breckinridge is coming South to help save the Union is much commented on to-day, but meets no favor in this quarter. Some go so far as to say that if he attempts to speak against secession in this State, he would be tarred and feathered.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—The Governor of this State has received a dispatch from the Governor of Florida, informing him that as goes the Palmetto State so goes Florida.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday night.—There was a grand torch light parade here to night. Six hundred Minute Men, the military and fire companies, turned out. Ex-Congressman Orr spoke in favor of secession. Keitt and others made similar speeches.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—There was an immense meeting here last night.

The collector of Beaufort has resigned.

Extract of a Letter received by a Commercial House in N. Y., from a Bank President in South Carolina.

November 10, 1860.—"There will be no separate State action in this State, and I do not think any other State will go with South Carolina. So, after the Convention is held, all will cool down. So I think"—*Jour. of Com*

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 13.—A bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase of arms for the defence of the State, passed the House to-day unanimously. There is now very little excitement here about political affairs.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 14.—A Convention of Delegates from sixty-seven military organizations in this State has just declared for secession by a vote of more than two to one. The others voted only against the expediency of the declaration. The Governor was present, and will not permit the coercion of any State.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 14.—Speeches are made nightly in favor of secession by Senator Toombs, Thos. R. Cobb and others, and by Stephens, Johnson and others, who are opposed.

Bitter feuds prevail in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of Iverson and Howell Cobb, for the Senatorship.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 15.—To day the leading men of all parties held a conference in which they unanimously agreed to the calling of a Convention. They recommend resistance, the time and mode to be settled by the Convention. Good feeling prevails.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts until 1861.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor in case the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the seceding State to employ all the effectual military forces of Georgia to resist the attempt. The bill will pass. Toombs made a powerful secession speech Wednesday night. Bartow, of Savannah, followed him urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy with the sovereignty in the Federal power and the State lines to be obliterated.

The Legislature has removed all restrictions against the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Governor will issue a call for a Convention on the 6th December. He urges the people to prepare for secession. The election of delegates will be on the 24th, and the Convention will meet on the 7th January.

SELMA, Nov. 12.—A very large and enthusiastic Resistance meeting was held here to night. Co-operation resolutions were voted down by ten to one. Resolutions calling for the speedy and separate secession of Alabama were triumphantly carried.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Virginia is by no means favorable to the precipitate action of South Carolina. Mr. Hunter reserves his opinions, with his usual caution, but it is understood that he is against the secession movement.

Nov. 14.—The Postmaster at Orangeburg, S. C., has tendered his resignation, to take effect from the 1st of January, unless South Carolina sooner secedes. His resignation has been accepted, and he has been required to designate his successor, and informed that in the event of not procuring some one who will give the necessary bonds, the office will be discontinued.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Many manufacturing establishments, clothiers, &c., have reduced the number of their hands, which affects severely the working classes, but it is hoped that confidence will soon be restored and the former activity in business be resumed.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The Governor of Va. has issued a Proclamation requiring the Legislature to assemble on the 7th day of January next, to take into consideration, among other things, "the condition of public affairs" consequent on "the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the Southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests." This measure of Gov. Letcher presents for immediate solution the question: What shall Virginia do? * * * *

From Georgia.—In Georgia there is but little opposition so far as heard from to the disunionist, but the masses are unfavorable to precipitate action.

SENATOR TOOMBS NOT RESIGNED.—The Savannah Republican, of the 12th inst., says that, although it has been positively asserted that Mr. Toombs has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, that paper after the most diligent inquiry has been unable to find the slightest foundation for the statement.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 16th.—Quite a quiet in politics now reigns here, but such unanimity in regard to secession pervades all classes of Carolinians, that "unexampled" secession is looked upon as a fixed fact." Messrs. Perry, Orr, and other old Unionists, either co operate with or do not oppose the movement.

Meetings are being held in all the Districts and Parishes in the State, and as far as heard from all are in favor of secession. There is no opposition to it.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 16.—There is but little opposition to secession here, but the mass of the people are unfavorable to any precipitate action.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—A general impression prevails here, that Senator Toombs has not yet resigned, but says he will resign on the 3d of March, unless Georgia secedes.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 17.—Affairs are much quieter since Wednesday night, when Mr. Stephens made a great speech, taking strong conservative ground. The effect subsequently shows, that he poured oil on the troubled waters. All parties are now disposed to act coolly and considerate. To-day the Convention Bill was passed by the Senate, unanimously. The election of delegates takes place on the 2d of January. The convention meets on Wednesday following.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.—The Bill appropriating $1,000,000 to arm and equip Georgia is now a complete law.

OUR STATE OFFICIALS.

The New York Times publishes a letter from its Raleigh correspondent, under date of the 10th inst, from which we extract:

Our city is excited to day, by dispatches from South Carolina, telling us of secession movements, and inquiring what we will do. Our people have but one response to make. They affirm unitedly their determination to remain in the Union until the Constitution is violated, and until they have tested the result of Mr. Lincoln's election. They will not be coaxed or driven into an overt act themselves, nor will they countenance it in other States.

"In a conversation I had to-day with Gov. Ellis, he expressed the most calm and conservative views. He sees no cause for excitement any more than there has existed for the past four years. The Legislature meets on the 19th. The Governor's Message will counsel moderation and devotion to the Union. It will be firm in its declaration of State Rights, but will express the conviction that the North will be just and true to the South.

"Our State Treasurer, Hon. D. W. Courts, warmly protests against disunion movements. He will take prompt measures to assure your capitalists and others interested in our State securities, that they will be promptly met, and that North Carolina will not avail herself of the excitement now prevailing in the extreme South to repudiate her public or private obligations."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF N. CAROLINA.

The following is the official vote of the State:

Breckinridge and Lane,	48,539
Bell and Everett,	44,990
Breckinridge's maj.	3,549

The Electors on the Douglas and Johnson ticket received only 2,701 votes in the whole State.

HOPE, INDIANA, Nov. 9, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I spent several days in this thriving place and surrounding country. I find the people here very hospitable and sociable, mostly old North Carolinians, and they met me in a brotherly spirit, as I learn they meet all strangers. Most of the people here have accumulated something of this world's goods, and many are in independent circumstances, particularly those who emigrated from North Carolina many years ago.

On Tuesday last was the Presidential election, and the vote at this box for this Township was 368, as follows:

For Lincoln,	215
For Douglas,	139
For Bell,	9
For Breckinridge,	5
	368

The election passed off quietly; no drunkenness, quarreling or fighting. I was surprized to see such kind and good people voting for Lincoln. They are all opposed to any interference with Southern rights, and say, if Lincoln favors interference, they will be in favor of hanging him to the highest limb, &c. Yours &c.,

NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The last Sentinel casts some uncalled for reflections upon me, as mail contractor on the Reidsville route, to say the least. My bid on this road is a "star bid," that is to convey the mail in any way I see proper; the Winston post office is a "way office," at which there is no regular time of arrival or departure. And here I would also remark that I have put myself, heretofore, to some inconvenience, and waited as long as half an hour for the publication of the Sentinel, when it was behind time. I repeat that the treatment I have received at the hands of the Sentinel is unjust, and now ask the editors of said sheet, in justice to me, to copy the annexed certificates.

Nov. 20, 1860. JOHN H. WHITE.

At the request of Col J. H. White, Contractor, I state that the Mail on Route No. 5204 was delivered to the Mail carriers by me on the 9th inst, at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE Asst. P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 17th 1860.

This is to certify that the Western Sentinel for the Reidsville Route on the 9th inst., was not brought down until the Mail had left, and as my office is only a side office I had no right to detain the mail.

Nov. 17th H. K. THOMAS P. M.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL, Nov. 20, 1860.

Board met, Mayor presiding, all members present. The following amendment was introduced, passed the first reading and laid over for next meeting.

No hogs, of the age of two months and upwards, shall, after the first day of December, 1860, be permitted to run at large in the streets of this town, unless they carry such mark as may be determined upon by the Board of Commissioners as a permit. Such a mark can be obtained by applying and paying 50 cents to the Town Constable, who shall notice the date of every application, in a book kept for that purpose, and will protect one hog for one year from the date of such application.

Any hog, not wearing such mark, shall be taken up by the Town Constable, advertised, and if not redeemed in ten days, the owner paying him $2 as a fine, and 20 cents per day for feeding, shall be sold, one-half to be returned for the use of the town, and one-half to be retained by the Officer.

Irvine Miller elected patrol until June next.

The patrol law discussed. Resolved that the negroes in town be continued the liberty of the town, on good behavior, until 9 past nine o'clock, p. m., without a written permit from the master.

PISTOLS

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

Every one should arm himself; the times require it!

Smith & Wesson's 7 shot Cartridge Pistol.
Bacon's 6 " " "

This Pistol recently improved by the Bacon Manufacturing Company, is the best arm for accuracy of aim, length of range and durability of service, ever offered to the public. Every pair is warranted.

A ball discharged from this Pistol, will pass through an inch board at 100 yards distance.

CARTRIDGES to fit any Pistol, at the above named place. 32-4w.

1860.] **MELLER'S** [1860.

CONFECTIONERY

AND

FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. F. W. MELLER.

Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

NOTICE.

The members of Salem Lodge, No. 36, I.O.O.F., are earnestly requested to attend Lodge Meeting, on Thursday evening the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., as business of the utmost importance will be transacted. A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

Nov. 21, 1860.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-1y

Salem Confectionery

AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of

Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,

which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

Confectioneries,

Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINDS, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the **"Cosmopolitan Art Association,"** have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any person can become a member by subscribing THREE DOLLARS, for which sum they will receive

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d. Four admissions, during the season, to

"The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N. Y."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art,

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The Superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS, is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close, and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
546 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by S. G. HALL, Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journals can be seen.

GREAT CURIOSITY.

WE have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere—Full particulars sent FREE.

32-3w. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1860.

John A. Bonnett.	Isaiah L. Jones.
Lewis Berry	Mrs. L. E. London.
Spencer Boyden.	S. D. A. Mock.
Mrs. Emma O. Bonchelle.	S. Manning.
	David Nowlin.
Elisha Bodenhamer.	Miss Sarah M. Peddycord.
Miss Mary Conrad.	
Adam Clodfelter.	M. L. Pescock.
M. S. Cook.	Lucinda Pfaff.
John H. Edwards 2	Michael Reed 2
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp.	Miss Ruth N. Spiece.
	C. R. Staley.
John W. Greene.	Bernhard Schmid.
F. Gardner.	Miss Martha Thomas
L. F. Groebl.	J. T. Tice.
Augustus Gwynn.	Andrew Teague.
S. R. Gray.	B. G. Worth.
Tom Hagin.	Spencer S. Wagoner.
Miss Eveline Holder.	Miss Wright.
Japeath Hill.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1860.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

ALBUMS,

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

MILL-WRIGHTING

AND

MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Division of the School Fund.

THE following table exhibits the distributive share of each District in the County of Forsyth of the Common School Fund for the present year.

No.	1	$111	39	No.	18	$115	20	No	35	$ 93	08
"	2	138	62	"	19	101	12	"	36	77	21
"	3	67	42	"	20	125	11	"	37	83	52
"	4	116	03	"	21	81	60	"	38	81	37
"	5	97	97	"	22	67	57	"	39	74	87
"	6	84	86	"	23	67	20	"	40	71	02
"	7	68	78	"	24	79	94	"	41	89	76
"	8	76	05	"	25	123	95	"	42	71	62
"	9	101	80	"	26	73	98	"	43	70	08
"	10	84	64	"	27	95	20	"	44	67	20
"	11	78	97	"	28	67	21	"	45	76	64
"	12	76	62	"	29	67	20	"	46	72	49
"	13	68	90	"	30	79	70	"	47	67	20
"	14	73	20	"	31	90	64	"	48	240	04
"	15	105	24	"	32	67	20	"	49	37	28
"	16	67	20	"	33	57	41	"	50	67	20
"	17	98	32	"	34	90	98	"	51	67	20

The above table exhibits the nett amount due each District; the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Ch'n B'd Supt's.

Nov. 16, 1860. 31-4w

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage.)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
Practical Chemist,
No 32, City Buildings, N. York.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Machine

is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management never gets out of order.

The Grover & Baker Machine

Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches and Fastens its own Seams, thereby saving time and thread.

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Sews equally well on all Fabricks, from the finest Swiss Muslin, to the heaviest cloth or leather.

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Sews from original Spools without rewinding, and forms a seam unsurpassed for beauty, elasticity and strength.

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is the Double Lock Stitch which forms a seam that will not rip even if every fourth stitch is cut. It is the only stitch that survives the washing tub or bias seams.

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"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts every body into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four year's trial have no fault to find.—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*L. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machine," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

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May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1860.

Charles Briets, Administrator of Francis Barnacastle, deceased,
against
George Barnacastle and others, the heirs at law of Francis Barnacastle, deceased.

Petition to sell lands to pay debts of intestate.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Barnacastle, one of the defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December, 1860; then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the cause will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court at office in Winston, on the first Monday of September, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Oct. 19. 26-6w.-pr. adv. $6.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

Our Union.

Written after Reading Mr. J. J. Crittenden's Louisville Speech.

BY ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON.

Hark! from Freedom's clarion sounding
Peals the watch-word of the free,
Union! Union! far resounding
Over mountain, plain and sea.
Freemen, knit your hearts forever,
In a telegraphic chain,
Thro' whose lightning pulse shall quiver
Union! from the South to Maine.

Would you rend the flag we cherish?
Freedom's banner tear in twain?
Stars and Eagle then must perish,
Stripes—of *gore*—alone remain.
Both will claim it—*one* must keep it.
Freemen true, and brave, and good,
Sever not, or ye will steep it,
North and South, in freemen's blood.

Like a mighty hour glass, ever
Seeming parted we are *one*—
North and South—and when we sever,
Glory's sands must cease to run.
Shall your treasure thus be shattered?
Dim and soiled with blood and tears,
Shall those gleaming sands be scattered
On the track of coming years?

North and South, twin trees united,
When your trunk is cleft in twain,
Sapless, soon, and sear, and blighted,
Ye shall blossom not again.
Ere our Union tree be rifted,
Peace must perish 'neath its shade!
Hate's broad cimetar is lifted—
Freemen! let the blow be stayed.

Ere this strife in bloodshed closes,
Let the peace-makers stand forth.
Ere fierce armies crush our Roses,
Ere the laurels of the North
Blush with gore—twine them together;
Crown the leader ye can *trust*,
Let the *traitor's* chaplets wither,
Lay their banners in the dust.

Traitors! like the horde beheading
Their own Goddess, ye are seen;
Freedom's blood ye would be shedding,
Party hate, your guillotine!
North or South, who'er would sever
Our beloved land in twain,
Let him be accursed forever,
Like the guilty, murderous Cain.

Freed from kingly power oppressing,
Like the lepers Christ made clean,
Fair and crowned with every blessing
Amid the nations we are seen;
Let your torch of *love* be lighted.
Brothers, hark, that clarion call,
Freedom is our shield united,
Cleave its splendor—and we *fall*.

HUMOROUS.

COULDN'T FIND HIM OUT.

Tom Hobs, coming into the office of a country lawyer, of remarkably domestic habits, and perceiving him, as usual, immersed in his books, with a very grave countenance addressed him as follows:

"Well, Squire, I declare now, I have known you, man and boy, these twenty years, and yet I can't find you out."

The Squire looked extremely grave at this imputation upon his character, and hemmed and hawed a number of times, before he could give utterance to his surprise.

"Why, really, Tom," at length said he, "I have always tried to sustain a reputable character—I believe I have always dealt frankly and above-board with you,"

"True, true," replied Tom, stroking his chin with the left hand, as if weighing the import of his words, "but for all that I must say I can't find you out."

"What do you mean, Tom? Just explain yourself, for really I don't understand the meaning of this charge."

"I mean as I say," said Tom. "I can't find you out;" and the reason is, (bowing profoundly to the lawyer,) "I always find you—in."

A SENSIBLE LANDLORD.

An exchange says: A little incident transpired some weeks ago, at one of our Frankfort hotels, which is worthy of notice.

A little girl entered the bar-room, and in pitiful tones told the keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

"Eight cents!" said the keeper.

"Yes, sir."

"What does your mother want with eight cents! I dont owe her anything."

"Well," said the child, "father spent all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer remarked to the bar-keeper to "kick the brat out"

"No," said the bar-keeper, "I'll give her the money, and if the father comes back again I'll kick him out."

A man down East thus poetically advertises his wife:

On the 6th of July, on the night of Monday,
Eloped from her husband the wife of John Grundy.
His grief for her absence each day growing deeper,
Should any one find her, he begs him to—keep her.

A fellow on a race course was staggering about with more liquor than he could carry.

"Hallo! what is the matter now?" said a chap whom the inebriated individual had run against.

"Why,—hic—the fact is a lot of my friends—hic—have been betting liquor on the race to-day,—hic—and they have got me to hold the stakes."

An Irishwoman appeared in the County court of Louisville recently, to be appointed guardian for her child, when the following colloloquy occurred:—"What estate has your child?" "Plaze yer honor, I don't understand ye." "I say, what has he got?" "Chills and faver, plaze yer honor."

"Pray madam why did you name your old hen Macduff?" "Because, sir, I want her to lay on."

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HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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FOR DECEMBER, 1860.
Georgia State Lottery,
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Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

Every Ticket a Prize.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5,
Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
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In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 100 to be Drawn Dec. 1.
Class 101 do do 8.
Class 102 do do 15.
Class 103 do do 22.
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Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	$60,000	1 Prize of	1,000 is	1,000
1 Prize of	10,000 is	10,000	2 "	500 are	1,000
1 "	9,000 is	9,000	2 "	400 are	800
1 "	5,000 is	5,000	2 "	300 are	600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2 "	200 are	400
1 "	3,000 is	3,000	100 "	100 are	10,000
1 "	2,000 is	2,000	100 "	75 are	7,500
1 "	1,500 is	1,500	100 "	50 are	5,000
25,000 Prizes of		$8			$200,000
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50,365 prizes amt'g to $375,000
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

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ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.
A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE
THREE NUMBER PLAN!!
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1 Capital Prize of			$25,000
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1 Prize of			4,000
1 Prize of			2,276
1 Prize of			2,171
40 Prizes of	175 are		7,000
40 Prizes of	125 are		5,000
40 Prizes of	112 50 are		4,500
162 Prizes of	100 are		16,200
65 Prizes of	25 are		1,625
65 Prizes of	20 are		1,300
65 Prizes of	10 are		56,320
65 Prizes of	15 are		975
65 "	10 are		650
4,810 Prizes of	9 are		43,290
27,040 "	5 ere		135,200
43,680 "	1 are		43,680,
76,076 Prizes amounting to			$296,696

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Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

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May 4, 1860. 3-3m

1860.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
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The Best Talent in the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South," contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.
Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

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Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE, Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
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Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chirology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

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Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

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Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf-n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill
Salem, July 9, 1859. 15-tf.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum, and for Purifying the Blood generally.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five for $1. W. P. Healy, Kernersville, and all principal dealers.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have sent Col. Ayer names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit insertion of them. The Agents below named obtain gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W. P. Healy, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del. and St. Louis, Missouri.

Prices vary from $2 to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2! to $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

SAPONIFIER.

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and **Perfumery** of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, amon which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Resterer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended
In W BLUM